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The People's Press.

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

The President's Message.

Special Telegram to the Raleigh Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my eighth and last annual message to Congress, it seems proper that I should refer to and in some degree recapitulate the events and official acts of the past eight years.

It was my fortune or misfortune to be called to the office of Chief Executive without any previous political training. From the age of seventeen I had never even witnessed the excitement attending a Presidential campaign but twice antecedent to my own candidacy, and at but one of them was I eligible as a voter. Under such circumstances it is but reasonable to suppose that errors of judgment must have occurred—even had they not, differences of opinion between the Executive, bound by an oath to the strict performance of his duties, and writers and debaters have arisen. It is not necessarily evidence of blunder on the part of the Executive, because there are these differences of views. Mistakes have been made, as all can see and I admit; but oftener in the selections made of the assistants appointed to aid in carrying out the various duties of administering the government, in nearly every case selected without a personal acquaintance with the appointee, but upon recommendations of the representatives chosen directly by the people. It is impossible, where so many trusts are to be allotted, that the right parties should be chosen in every instance. History shows that no administration, from the time of Washington to the present, has been free from these mistakes. But I leave comparisons to history, claiming only that I have acted in every instance from a conscientious desire to do what was right and constitutional within the law, and for the very best interests of the whole people. Failures have been errors of judgment, not of intent. My civil career commenced, too, at the most critical and difficult time. Less than four years before the country had emerged from a conflict such as no other nation had survived. Nearly one-half of the States had revolted against the Government, and of those remaining faithful to the Union a large percentage of the population sympathized with the rebellion and made an "enemy in the rear" almost as dangerous as the more honorable enemy in the front. The latter committed errors of judgment, but they maintained them openly and courageously. The former received the protection of the government they would see destroyed, and reaped all the pecuniary advantage to be gained out of the then existing state of affairs; many of them by obtaining contracts and by swindling the Government in the delivery of their goods.

Immediately on the cessation of hostilities the then noble President who had carried the country so far through its perils fell a martyr to his patriotism at the hands of an assassin. The intervening time to my first inauguration was filled up with wranglings between Congress and the new Executive as to the best mode of reconstruction. Or, to speak more plainly, as to whether the control of the Government should be thrown immediately into the hands of those who had so recently and persistently tried to destroy it, or whether the victors should continue to have an equal voice with them in this control. Reconstruction, as finally agreed upon, means this and only this, except that the late slave was enfranchised, giving an increase as was supposed to the Union-loving and Union-supporting voters. If free in the full sense of the word, they would not disappoint this expectation. Hence, at the beginning of my first administration, the work of reconstruction much embarrassed by the long delay, virtually commenced. It was the work of the legislative branch of the government. My province was wholly in approving their acts, which I did most heartily, urging the Legislatures of States that had not done so, to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The country was laboring under an enormous debt contracted in the suppression of the rebellion, and taxation was so oppressive as to discourage production. Another danger also threatened us—a foreign war. The last difficulty had to be adjusted and was adjusted without a war and in a manner highly honorable to all parties concerned. Taxes have been reduced within the last seven years nearly $300,000,000, and the national debt has been reduced in the same time over four hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars. By refunding the six per cent. bonds bearing five and four and one-half per cent. interest respectively the annual interest has been reduced from over one hundred and thirty millions of dollars in 1869 to but little over one hundred millions of dollars in 1876. The balance of trade has been changed from over one hundred and thirty millions against the United States in 1869, to more than one hundred and twenty millions in our favor in 1876. It is confidently believed that the balance of trade in favor of the United States will increase, not diminish, and that the pledge of Congress to resume specie payments in 1879 will be easily accomplished even in the absence of much desired further legislation on the subject. A polidy has been adopted towards the Indian tribes inhabiting a large portion of the territory of the United States which has been humane and has substantially ended Indian hostilities in the whole land except in a portion of Nebraska, Dakota, Wyoming and Montana territories, the Black Hills region and approaches thereto. Hostilities there have grown out of the avarice of the white man, who has violated our treaty stipulations in his search for gold. The question might be asked why the government has not enforced obedience to the terms of the treaty, prohibiting the occupation of the Black Hills region by whites? The answer is simply, the first emigrants to the Black Hills were removed by troops, but rumors of rich discoveries of gold took into that region increased numbers. Gold has actually been found in paying quantities and an effort to remove the miners would only result in the desertion of the bulk of the troops that might be sent there to remove them. All difficulty in this matter has, however, been removed, subject to the approval of Congress by a treaty ceding the Black Hills and approaches to settlement by the citizens. The subject of Indian policy and treatment is so fully set forth by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian affairs and my views so fully expressed therein that I refer to their reports and recommendations as my own.

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue on a friendly footing. Questions have arisen from time to time in the foreign relations of the government, but the United States have been happily freed during the past year, from the complications and embarrassments which have surrounded some of the foreign powers. The diplomatic correspondence, submitted herewith, contains information as to certain of the matters which have occupied the attention of the government. The cordiality which attends our relations with the powers of the earth has been plainly shown by the general participation of foreign nations in the exhibition which has just closed, by the exertions made by distant powers, to show their interest and friendly feelings toward the United States, in the commemoration of the Centennial of the nation. The Government and the people of the United States, have not only fully appreciated their exhibition of kindly feeling, but it may be justly and fairly expected that no small benefits will result both to ourselves and other nations, from a better acquaintance and a better appreciation of our mutual advantages and mutual wants. Congress, at its last session, saw fit to reduce the amount usually appropriated for foreign intercourse by withholding appropriations from representatives of the United States in certain foreign countries and for certain consular officers, and by reducing the amounts usually appropriated for certain other diplomatic posts, and thus necessitating a change in the grade of the representation. For these reasons immediately upon the passage of the bill making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the present fiscal year, instructions were issued to the representatives of the United States at Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia, and to the consular officers for whom no appropriation had been made to close their respective legations and consulates and cease from the performance of their duties; and in like manner steps were immediately taken to substitute Charges d'Affaires for ministers resident in Portugal, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland, and Paraguay. While thoroughly impressed with the wisdom of sound economy in the foreign service as in other branches of the government, I cannot escape the conclusion that in some instances the withholding of appropriations will prove an expensive economy, and that the small retrenchment secured by a change of grade in certain diplomatic posts is not an adequate consideration for the loss of influence and importance which will attend our foreign representatives under this reduction. I am of the opinion that a re-examination of the subject will cause a change in some instances in the conclusions reached upon these subjects at the last session of Congress. The Commissioners of Alabama Claims whose functions were continued by an act of the last session of Congress until the first day of January, 1877, has carried on its labors with diligence and general satisfaction. By a report from the Clerk of the Court, transmitted herewith, bearing date November 14th, 1876, it appears that within the time now allowed by law, the court will have disposed of all the claims presented for adjudication. This report also contains a statement of the general results of the labors of the court to the date thereof. It is a cause of satisfaction that the method adopted for the satisfaction of the classes of claims submitted to the court which are of long standing, and justly entitled to early consideration, should have proved successful and acceptable.

BRITISH BOUNDARY LINES.

It is with satisfaction that I am enabled to state that the work of the Joint Commission for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions from the North-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, to the Rocky Mountains commenced in 1872, has been completed, the final agreements of the Commissioner with the maps have been duly signed, and the work of the Commission is complete. The fixing of the boundary upon the Pacific coast, by the protocol of March 10, 1873, pursuant to the award of the Emperor of Germany, by article XXXIV., of the treaty of Washington, with the termination of the work of the commission, adjusts and fixes the entire boundary between the United States and the British possessions, except as to the portion of Territory ceded by Russia to the United States under the treaty of 1867. The work entrusted to the Commissioner and the officers of the army attached to the commission has been well and satisfactorily performed. The original of the final agreement of the commissioners signed upon the 29th of May, 1876, with the original list of astronomical stations observed, the original official list of monuments marking the international boundary lines, and the maps, records and general reports relating to the commission have been deposited in the Department of State. The official report of the commissioner on the part of the United States with the report of the Chief Astronomer of the United States will be submitted to Congress within a short time. I reserve for a separate communication to Congress a statement of the condition of the questions which lately arose with Great Britain respecting the surrender of fugitive criminals under the treat of 1842.

TREATY WITH TURKEY.

The Ottoman government gave notice, under date of January 15, 1874, of its desire to terminate the treaty of 1862, concerning commerce and navigation, pursuant to the provisions of the 22d article thereof. Under this notice the treaty terminated upon the 5th day of June, 1876. That government has invited negotiations towards the conclusions of a new treaty. By the act of Congress of March 23d, 1874, the President was authorized, when he should receive satisfactory information that the Ottoman government or that of Egypt had organized new tribunals likely to secure to citizens of the United States the same impartial justice enjoyed under the exercise of judicial functions by diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, to suspend the operation of the act of June 22, 1860, and to accept for citizens of the United States the jurisdiction of the new tribunals. Satisfactory information having been received of the organization of such new tribunals in Egypt, I caused a proclamation to be issued upon the 17th of March last, suspending the operation of the act of June 22, 1860, in Egypt, according to the provisions of the act. A copy of the proclamation accompanies this message. The United States has united with the other powers in the organization of these courts.

It is hoped that the jurisdictional questions which have arisen may be readily adjusted, and this advance in judicial reform may be hindered by no obstacles. The necessary legislation to carry into effect the convention respecting commercial reciprocity concluded with the Hawaiian Islands in 1875 having been had, the proclamation to carry into effect the convention as provided by the act approved August 15, 1876, was duly issued upon the 9th day of September last. A copy thereof accompanies this message.

MEXICO.

The commotions which have been prevalent in Mexico for some time past and which unhappily seem to be not yet wholly quieted have led to complaints of citizens of the United States of injuries by persons in authority. It is hoped, however, that these will ultimately be adjusted to the satisfaction of both Governments. The frontier of the United States in that quarter has not been exempt from acts of violence by citizens of one republic on those of the other. The frequency of these is supposed to be increased and their adjustment made more difficult by the considerable changes in the course of the lower part of the Rio Grande river, which river is a part of the boundary between the two countries. These changes have placed on either side of that river portions of land, which, by existing conventions belong to the jurisdiction of the Government on the opposite side of the river. The subject of adjustment of this cause of difficulty is under consideration between the two Republics. The Government of the United States of Colombia has paid the award in the case of the steamer, Montija, seized by authorities of that Government some years since, and the amount has been transferred to the claimants. It is with satisfaction that I am able to announce that the joint committee for the adjustment of claims between the United States and Mexico under the Constitution of 1868, the duration of which has been several times extended, has brought its labors to a close. From the report of the Agent of the United States, which accompanies the papers transmitted herewith, it will be seen that within the time limited by the commission, 1,017 claims on the part of citizens of the United States against Mexico were referred to the commission. Of these 183 were dismissed or disallowed, and in 186 cases awards were made in favor of the claimants against the Mexican Republic, amounting in the aggregate to $4,125,622.20. Within the same period 998 claims on the part of citizens of the Mexican Republic against the United States were referred to the commission. Of these claims 831 were dismissed or disallowed, and in 167 cases awards were made in favor of the claimants against the United States amounting in the aggregate to $150,498.41. By the terms of the convention the amount of these awards is to be deducted from the amount awarded in favor of our citizens against Mexico, and the balance only to be paid by Mexico to the United States, leaving the United States to make provision for this proportion of the awards in favor of its own citizens. I invite your attention to the legislation which will be necessary to provide for the payment. In this connection I am pleased to be able to express the acknowledgements due to Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire of the commission, who has given to the consideration of the large number of claims submitted to him much time, unwearied patience, and that fairness and intelligence which are well known to belong to the accomplished representative of Great Britain, and which are likewise recognized by the representative in this country of the Republic of Mexico. Monthly payments of a very small part of the amount due by the Government of Venezuela to citizens of the United States on account of claims of the latter against that government continues to be made with reasonable punctuality. That government has proposed to change the system which it has hitherto pursued in this respect, by issuing bonds for part of the amount of the several claims. The proposition, however, could not, it is supposed, be properly accepted; at least without the consent of the holders of certificates of the indebtedness of Venezuela. These are so much dispersed that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain their disposition on the subject.

NATURALIZATION.

In former messages I have called the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation with regard to fraudulent naturalization and to the subject of expatriation and the election of nationality. The number of persons of foreign birth seeking a home in the United States, the ease and facility with which the honest emigrant may, after the lapse of a reasonable time, become possessed of all the privileges of a citizen of the United States; and the frequent occasions which induce such adopted citizens to return to the country of their birth, render the subject of naturalization and the safe-guards which experience has proved necessary for the protection of the honest naturalized citizen of paramount importance. The very simplicity in the requirements of law on this question afford opportunity for fraud, and the want of uniformity in the proceedings and records of the various courts, and in the forms of the certificates of naturalization issued, afford a constant source of difficulty. I suggest no additional requirements to the acquisition of citizenship beyond those now existing, but I invite the earnest attention of Congress to the necessity and wisdom of some provisions regarding uniformity in the records and certificates, and providing against the frauds which frequently take place, and for the vacating of a record of naturalization obtained in fraud. These provisions are needed in aid, and for the protection of the honest citizen of foreign birth; and for the want of which he is made to suffer not unfrequently. The United States has insisted upon the right of expatriation and has obtained after a long struggle an admission of the principle contended for by acquiescence therein on the part of many foreign powers, and by the conclusion of treaties on that subject. It is, however, but justice to the government to which such naturalized citizens have formerly owed allegiance, as well as to the United States, that certain fixed and definite rules should be adopted governing such cases, and providing how expatriation may be accomplished. While emigrants in large numbers become citizens of the United States it is also true that persons, both native born and naturalized, once citizens of the United States, even by formal acts or as the effect of a series of facts and circumstances, abandon their citizenship, and cease to be entitled to the protection of the United States, but continue, on convenient occasions, to assert a claim to protection, in the absence of provisions on these questions. And in this connection, I again invite your attention to the necessity of legislation, concerning the marriages of American citizens contracted abroad, and concerning the status of American women who may marry foreigners, and of children born of American parents in a foreign country. The delicate and complicated questions continually occurring, with reference to naturalization, expatriation, and the status of such persons as I have above referred to, induce me to earnestly direct your attention again to these subjects.

In like manner, I repeat my recommendations that some means be provided for the hearing and determination of the just and subsisting claims of aliens, within a reasonable limitation, and of such as may hereafter arise. While by existing provisions of law, the Court of Claims may, in certain cases, be resorted to by an alien claimant, the absence of any general provisions governing all such cases, and the want of a tribunal skilled in the disposition of such cases, upon recognized, fixed and settled principles, either provides no remedy in many deserving cases, or compels a consideration of such claims by Congress, or the Executive Departments of the Government. It is believed that other governments are in advance of the United States upon this question, and that the practice now adopted is entirely unsatisfactory.

COLORADO.

Congress by an act, appoved the 3rd day of March, 1375, authorized the inhabitants of the territory of Colorado to form a State government with the name of the State of Colorado, and therein provided for the admission of said State, when formed, into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States. A constitution having been adopted and ratified by the people of that State, and the acting Governor having certified to me the facts, as provided by said act, together with a copy of such constitution and ordinances as provided for in the said act, and the provisions of the said act of Congress having been duly complied with, I issued a proclamation upon the first of August, 1876, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

THE ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been actively employed during the year in subduing, at the request of the Indian Bureau, certain wild bands of Sioux Indians, and in preserving the peace at the South during the election.

The commission constituted under the act of July 24, 1876, to consider and report on the whole subject of the reform and re-organization of the army, met in August last, and has collected a large mass of statistics and opinions bearing on the subject before it. These are now under consideration and their report is progressing. I am advised, though, by the president of the commission that it will be impracticable to comply with the clause of the act requiring the report to be presented through me to Congress on the first day of this session, as there has not yet been time for that mature deliberation which the importance of the subject demands. Therefore, I ask that the time of making the report be extended to the 29th day of January, 1877. In accordance with the resolution of August 15, 1876, the army regulations prepared under the act of March 1, 1875, have not been promulgated, but are held until after the report of the above mentioned commission shall have been received and acted on.

By the act of August 15, 1876, the cavalry force of the army was increased by 2,500 men, with the proviso that they should be discharged on the expiration of hostilities. Under this authority, the cavalry regiments have been strengthened, and a portion of them are now in the field pursuing the remnants of the Indians with whom they have been engaged during the summer.

The estimates of the war debt are made up on the basis of the number of men authorized by law, and their requirements as shown by years of experience, and it is also with the purpose, on the part of the bureau officers to provide for all contingencies that may arise during the time for which estimates are made. Exclusive of engineers' estimates presented in accordance with acts of Congress calling for surveys, and estimates for improvements at various localities, the estimates now presented are about six million dollars in excess of the appropriations for the years 1874, 1875 and 1876. This increase is asked in order to provide for the increased cavalry force should their services be necessary to prosecute, economically, work upon important public buildings, to provide for armament of fortifications and manufacture of small arms and to replenish the working stock in the supply depots. The appropriations for these last two named have for the past two years been so limited that the accumulations in store will be entirely exhausted during the present year, and it will be necessary to at once begin to replenish them.

I invite your special attention to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War: first, that the claims under the act of July 4, 1864, for supplies taken by the army during the war, be removed from the offices of the Quarter-Master and the Commissary Generals and transferred to the Southern Claims Commission. These claims are of precisely a similar nature to those now betore the Southern Claims Commission and the War Debt Bureaus have not the clerical force for their examination, nor proper machinery for investigating the loyalty of the claimants. Second, that Congress sanction the scheme of an annuity fund for the benefit of the families of the deceased officers, and that it also provide for the permanent organization of the signal service, both of which were recommended in the last annual message. That the manufacturing operations of the ordnance department be concentrated at the three arsenals and an armory, and that the remaining arsenals be sold and the proceeds applied to this object by the ordnance department.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The appropriations for river and harbor improvements for the current year were $5,015,000. With my approval the Secretary of War directed that of this amount $2,000,000 should be expended and no new work should be begun and now prosecuted, which were of national importance. Subsequently this amount was increased to $2,237,600 and the works are now progressing on this basis. The improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi river, under James B. Eads and his associates is progressing favorably. At the present time there is a channel of twenty and three-tenths feet in depth between the jetties at the mouth of the Pass and eighteen and one-half feet at the head of the Pass. Neither channel, however, has the width required before payments can be made by the United States. A commission of engineer officers is now examining these works and their reports will be presented as soon as received.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of Navy shows that branch of the service to be in a condition as effective as it is possible to keep it with the means and authority given the Department. It is, of course, not possible to rival the costly and progressive establishments of the great European powers, with the old material of our navy, to which no increase has been authorized since the war, except the eight small crusiers built to supply the place of others which had gone to decay; yet the most has been done that was possible with the means at command, and by substantially rebuilding some of our old ships with durable material, and completely repairing and refitting our monitor fleet, the navy has been gradually so brought up that though it does not maintain its relative position among the progressive navies of the world, it is now in a condition more powerful and effective than it has ever been in time of peace. The complete repairs of our five heavy ironclads are only delayed on account of the inadequacy of the appropriations made last year for the working bureaus of the Department, which were actually less in amount than those made before the war, notwithstanding the greatly enhanced price of labor and materials and the increase in the cost of the naval service growing out of the universal use and great expense of steam machinery. The money necessary for these repairs should be provided at once that they may be completed without further unnecessary delay and expense. When this is done all the strength that there is in our navy will be developed and made useful to its full capacity, and it will be powerful for purposes of defense, and also for offensive action should the necessity for that arise within a reasonable distance from our shores. The fact that our navy is not more modern and powerful than it is has been made a cause of complaint against the Secretary of the Navy by persons, who, at the same time, criticise and complain of his endeavors to bring that we have to its best and most efficient condition, but the good sense of the country will understand that it is really due to his practical action that we have at this time any effective naval force at command.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The report of the Postmaster-General shows the excess of expenditures (excluding expenditures on account of previous years) over receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, to be $4,151,988.66. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, are $36,723,432.43. The estimated revenue for the same period is $36,645,165, leaving the estimated excess of expenditures to be appropriated as a deficiency of $6.078,267.43. The Postmaster-General, like his predecessor, is convinced that a change in the basis of adjusting the salaries of postmasters of the fourth class is necessary for the good of the service as well as for the interests of the government, and urgently recommends that the compensation of the class of postmasters above mentioned be based upon the business of their respective offices, as ascertained from the sworn returns to the Auditor of Stamps cancelled. A few postmasters in the Southern States have expressed great apprehension of their personal safety, on account of their connection with the postal service, and have specially requested that their reports of apprehended danger should not be made public, lest it should result in the loss of their lives. But no positive testimony of interference has been submitted, except in the case of a mail messenger at Spartanburg in South Carolina, who reported that he had been violently driven away, while in charge of the mails, on account of his political affiliations. An assistant-superintendent of the railway mail service investigated this case and reported that the messenger had disappeared from his post leaving his work to be performed by a substitute. The postmaster-general thinks this case is sufficiently suggestive to justify him in recommending that a more severe punishment should be provided for the offense of assaulting any person in charge of the mails or of retarding or otherwise obstructing them by threats of personal injury. A very gratifying result is presented in the fact that the deficiency of this department during the last fiscal year was reduced to $4,081,790.18 as against $6,169,938.88 of the preceding year. The difference can be traced to the large increase in its ordinary receipts which greatly exceeded the estimates therefor and a slight decrease in its expenditures. The ordinary receipts of the post-office department for the past seven fiscal years have increasad at an average of over eight per cent. per annum, while the increase of expenditures for the same period has been about five per cent. per annum and the decrease of deficiency in the revenues has been at the rate of nearly two per cent. per annum.

AGRICULTURE, &c.

The report of the Commissioners of Agriculture accompanying this message will be found one of great interest, marking as it does the great progress of the last century in the variety of products of the soil. Increased knowledge and skill in the labor of producing, saving and manipulating the same, to prepare them for the use of man, in the improvements in machinery to aid the agriculturist in his labors and in a knowledge of those scientific subjects necessary to a thorough system of economy in agricultural production, namely, chemistry, botany, entomology, etc. A study of this report by those interested in agriculture and deriving their support from it, will find it of value in pointing out those articles which are raised in greater quantity than the needs of the world require and must sell, therefore, for less than the cost of production of those which command a profit over cost of production because there is not an over production. I call special attention to the need of the department for a new gallery for the reception of the exhibits returned from the Centennial exhibition, including the exhibits donated by very many foreign exhibitors and to the recommendations of the Commissioners of Agriculture generally.

The reports of the District Commissioners and the Board of Health are just received—too late to read them and to make recommendations thereon, and are herewith submitted.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The International exhibition, held in Philadelphia this year, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, has proven a great success, and will no doubt be of enduring advantage to the country. It has shown the great progress in the arts, sciences and mechanical skill made in a single century, and demonstrated that we are but little behind older nations, in any one branch, while in some we scarcely have a rival. It has served too, not only to bring peoples and products of skill and labor from all parts of the world together, but in bringing together people from all sections of our own country, which must prove a great benefit in the information imparted, and pride of country engendered. It has been suggested by scientists interested, and connected with the Smithsonian Institution, in a communication, herewith, that the Government exhibit be removed to the capital, and a similar building erected or purchased for its accommodation, as a permanent exhibit. I earnestly recommend this, and believing that Congress would second this view, I directed that all Government exhibits at the Centennial exhibition should remain where they are except such as might be injured by remaining in a building not intended as a protection in inclement weather, or such as may be wanted by the department furnishing them until the question of permanent exhibition is acted on. Although the moneys appropriated by Congress to enable the participation of the several Executive Departments in the International exhibition of 1876 were not sufficent to carry out the undertaking to the full extent at first contemplated, it gives me pleasure to refer to the very efficient and creditable manner in which the board applied from these several departments to provide an exhibition on the part of the Government have discharged their duties with the funds placed at their command, without a precedent to guide them in the preparation of such a display. The success of their labors was amply attested by the sustained attention which the contents of the Government building attracted during the period of the exhibition from both foreign and native visitors. I am strongly impressed with the value of the collection made by the Government for the purposes of the exhibition, illustrating as it does the mineral resources of the country, the statistical and practical evidences of our growth as a nation, and the uses of the mechanical arts, and the applications of applied science in the administration of the affairs of Government. Many nations have voluntarily contributed their exhibits to the United States to increase the interest in any permanent exhibition Congress may provide for. For this act of generosity they should receive the thanks of the people, and I respectfully suggest that a resolution of Congress to that effect be adopted.

The attention of Congress cannot be too earnestly called to the necessity of throwing some greater safeguard over the method of choosing and declaring the election of a President. Under the present system there seems to be no remedy provided for contesting the election in any one State. The remedy is partially, no doubt, in the enlightenment of electors. The compulsory support of the free school, and the disfranchisement of all who cannot read and write the English language after a fixed probation would meet my hearty approval. I would not make this apply, however, to those already voters, but I would to all becoming so after the expiration of the probation fixed upon. Foreignors coming to this country to become citizens, who are educated in their own language, would acquire the requisite knowledge of ours during the necessary residence to obtain naturalization. If they did not take interest enough in our language to acquire sufficient knowledge of it to enable them to study the institutions and laws of the country intelligently, I would not confer upon them the right to make such laws nor to select those who do.

I append to this message for convenient reference a synopsis of administrative events and of all recommendations to Congress made by me during the last seven years. Time may show some of these recommendations not to have been wisely conceived, but I believe the larger part will do no discredit to the administration. One of these recommendations met with the united opposition of one political party in the Senate and with a strong opposition from the other, namely, the treaty for the annexation of San Domingo to the United States, to which I will specially refer, maintaining as I do that if my views had been concurred in the country would be in a more prosperous condition to-day, both politically and financially.—San Domingo is fertile, and upon its soil may be grown just those tropical fruits of which the United States use so much and which are produced and prepared for market by slave labor almost exclusively—namely sugar, coffee, dye woods, mahogany, tropical fruits, tobacco, etc, About 75 per cent. of the exports of Cuba are consumed in the United States. A large percentage of the exports of Brazil also find the same market. These are paid for almost exclusively in coin, legislation, particularly in Cuba, being unfavorable to a mutual exchange of the products of each country. Flour shipped from the Mississippi river to Havana can pass

by the very entrance to the city on its way to a port in Spain; then pays a duty fixed upon articles to be re-exported, transferred to a Spanish vessel, and brought back almost to the point of starting, paying a second duty, and still have a point over what would be received by direct shipment. All that is produced in Cuba could be produced in San Domingo. Being a part of the United States, commerce between the island and main land would be free. There would be no export duties on her shipments, nor import duties on those coming here. There would be no import duties upon the supplies, machinery, etc., going from the States. The effect that would have been produced upon Cuban commerce with these advantages to a rival is observable at a glance. The Cuban question would have been settled long ago in favor of "free Cuba." Hundreds of American vessels would now be advantageously used in transporting the valuable woods and other products of the soil of the island to a market, and in carrying supplies and emigrants to it. The Island is but sparsely settled, while it has an area sufficient for the profitable employment of several millions of people. The soil would have soon fallen into the hands of United States capitalists. The products are so valuable in commerce that emigration there would have been encouraged. The emancipated race of the South would have found there a congenial home, where their civil rights would not be disputed, and where their labor would be so much sought after that the poorest among them could have found the means to go. Thus, in case of great oppression and cruelty, such as has been practiced upon them in many places within the last eleven years, whole communities would have sought refuge in San Domingo. I do not suppose the whole race would have gone; nor is it desirable that they should go. Their labor is desirable—indispensable almost—where they now are. But the possession of this territory would have left the negro master of the situation by enabling him to demand his rights at home on pain of finding them elsewhere. I do not present these views now as a recommendation for a renewal of the subject of annexation. But I do refer to it to vindicate my previous action in regard to it.

With the present Congress my official life terminates. It is not probable that public affairs will ever again receive attention from me, further than as a citizen of the Republic, always taking a deep interest in the honor, integrity and prosperity of the whole land.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 5th, 1876.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1876.

The President's Message

which we give in full this week, dwells upon the usual topics of State papers of the kind: Finances, Indian Policy, Foreign Nations, Naturalization, the Army, the Navy, Postoffice, Presidential Election, Santo Domingo, but the President has omitted what was looked for, some allusion to the present complicated state of Southern affairs, growing out of the attempt to count *Hayes* in for President, when it is generally believed the people voted *Tilden* in.

Grant, however, may yet make himself heard upon that subject, as he is said to be becoming somewhat excited.

Southern Affairs.

The situation in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana has not materially changed for the last few days.

The Democratic House is still in session at Carolina Hall, and the Mackey House occupies the State House, in Columbia.

Judge Bond has released the Canvassing Board, deciding that the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in the case.

Chamberlain was inaugurated on the 7th. We fear there will be serious trouble in South Carolina.

In Florida Hayes has been counted in by 930.

Louisiana has also been counted for Hayes.

Oregon gives Tilden one vote, and the election now stands, Hays 184, Tilden 185. The Oregon matter will probably be contested.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE met on Wednesday of last week, in Raleigh, according to law, and cast the vote of North Carolina for Tilden and Hendricks, all right and regular.

The College convened in the Senate chamber. Maj. Avery, temporary chairman called the College to order and placed in nomination Hon. James M. Leach for permanent President, and and he was elected unanimously.

Messrs. Busbee and Wooten were appointed to escort the President elect to the Chair.

The President then addressed the meeting at length.

Mr. F. H. Busbee was unanimously chosen Secretary.

The lobbies and galleries were crowded with people to witness the interesting occasion of casting the vote of North Carolina for a Democrat President and Vice President.

Mr. Robert P. Waring was chosen the messenger, to carry the vote to Washington.

At last South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana have been counted in for Hayes by returning boards created for just such work as they have done. The people are apparently not satisfied with the proceedings and no doubt the matter will be fully investigated. A fair and square election is what the people want.

SPEAKER.—The election of Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, to the Speakership of the U. S. House of Representatives, gives general satisfaction to the Conservatives and Democrats throughout the country.

The National Democratic Committee will shortly issue an address, calling upon the people to hold meetings in the Northern and Western States to send delegates to State Conventions on the 8th of January next, "to devise means to protect their rights against the installation of a usurper by military force and violence."

This is the right manner for the people of the North and West to preserve the peace and at same time indicate to the political jugglers at Washington that they *mean* to preserve their liberties at any hazard.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER is out with its prospectus for the *fifty-fifth year*. It is a large paper of the first class, and should be in every family in the land. Those who do not take it should send for a specimen copy at once, or, better yet, should send the price for a year.—Any person desiring a comprehensive weekly newspaper, filled with just the news that every family wants, and free from clap-trap or objectionable matter of any kind, will hardly do better than to send $3.15 to S. I. Prime & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, and receive the OBSERVER post-paid.

The Vote on the Amendments.

The Supreme Court met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and was opened by Marshal Wicker. Maj. W. H. Bagley, the clerk of the Supreme Court, had a blank trial made out of all the counties of the State, with "Ratification" and "Rejection" written over blank columns, and the count was gone into at once, by the Chief Justice and Governor. The canvass of the vote occupied three or four hours. The three counties of Cherokee, Graham and Robeson were thrown out on account of informality in the returns. The returns for Cherokee were signed by the County Commissioners, whereas the law specially directs that the returns on this election should have been signed by the Sheriffs of the several counties. The returns for Graham and Robeson were not signed at all and the canvassers could not do otherwise than throwout all three of the counties. During the canvass of the vote, quite a number of persons visited the Supreme Court room at different times.

Though the count was finished yesterday, the adding up will not be concluded until to-day.—When the aggregate vote is ascertained, and the majority for ratification, the Governor will proceed to issue his proclamation, according to law, declaring the result. We gather in advance of this proclamation, that the majority of ratification is between 13,000 and 14,000, the amendments having run about with Gov. Vance.—*Raleigh News.*

Insane Asylum.

We have received from the efficient and excellent Superintendent of the Insane Asylum his Annual Report, and the Report of the Board of Directors for the official year ending October 31, 1876. As is usual with Dr. Grissom's reports, the present one is replete with interesting statistics. We note a few. Total admissions 1,173. Discharged 609. Cures 302. Improved 114. Unimproved 180. Deaths 313.—Under treatment now 264. Applicants for the year 170—received 44. Under treatment during the year 293. Discharged 29. Cures 11. Improved 6. Unimproved 3. Deaths 9. Cures upon admissions 25 per cent. Ratio of deaths 3.07. This is an excellent showing, as in 1869 the average ratio or per centage in the United States was 7.06, and in 1870, 7.11, Dr. Grissom says:

"I have felt it my duty for years past to point to the solemn and instructive lesson which these tables annually confirm, that, for the most part it is only *chronic* cases who come to the hands of the physician in charge of a hospital for the insane—too often after all reasonable hope of recovery has departed, and thus our wards become crowded with patients of whose restoration there is but little probability."

"This unhappy state of things is only to be remedied by ample provision for the insance, and the growth of a healthy public sentiment, which will appreciate the need of early treatment upon the first outbreak of disease.

"It cannot be too often proclaimed that insanity is simply a physical disease; that it is curable, and the more so the earlier it is met by proper treatment after its attack."

The total expenses for support, clothing, salaries, wages, medicines, improvements, repairs, and all other causes for the official year, are $73,098 05.

This institution is doing a most humane and blessed work, is an ornament to North Carolina, is a credit to the benevolent spirit and Christian culture of our people, and richly deserves the fostering hand of the Legislature.

Wilmington Star.

SIFTING MATTERS.—The Democratic party has determined to get all the facts relating to the recent election in the South, and to this end subpœnas have been served on the Western Union Telegraph in New York City and Washington, ordering the production of all the telegrams which passed between Secretary Chandler and the Southern politicians in relation to election matters.

INTIMIDATION.—The Radicals in their efforts to count Hayes in and Tilden out, cry "intimidation" in the Southern States.

Four years ago the city of Chicago gave Grant 12,000 majority; now it gives Tilden 4,000 majority. Is there intimidation there too?

Four years ago Pennsylvania gave Grant 137,000 majority; now it gives Hayes only 15,000 majority. Intimidation?

Four years ago Ohio gave Grant 37,000 majority; now it gives Hayes only 6,000 majority. Intimidated?

Four years ago West Virginia gave Grant 2,864 majority; now it gives Tilden 20,000 majority. Scared there?

Four years ago Indiana gave Grant 22,515 majority; now it gives Tilden 7,000 majority. Intimidated there, too?

Four years ago New York gave Grant 43,466 majority; now it gives Tilden 35,000 majority. Is that intimidation?

If all these changes in public sentiment are to be attributed to intimidation the Republican party is certainly the worst intimidated party that ever existed.

A Good Speech.

At the meeting of the Electoral College, in Raleigh, last week, upon the nomination of Mr. Hendricks, for Vice President, Mr. Glenn seconded the nomination with the following remarks.

Mr. President: It is with very great pleasure that I arise to second the nomination of Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks for the office of Vice President of the United States. Although his name occupies the second place on the ticket for which we have all battled, yet I know that I speak the sentiments of the people who sent us here, and of the whole nation, when I say that in the hearts and affections of the voters of America, his name is second to that of no statesman in the land. While there seems to have been so much ignorance, either real or feigned, on the part of the North, of the real sentiment and feeling of Southern men in regard to the Union, he seems all along to have fully appreciated our feelings, and sympathized with us in times of trouble and affliction. On this day and at this time his name is under consideration in the various States of this Union. His character and his feeling for the oppressed people of the South has rendered him dear to them and us, and if it shall be fairly counted, he and the illustrious chief who heads our ticket, will receive the vote of what has been termed in derision, the "solid South." While the South has been "solid" for Tilden, Hendricks and reform, it was from no feeling of hatred to the Union.

When the government is properly and honestly administered, no truer, purer or deeper love for the Union of all the States exists anywhere in this broad land of ours than among the people south of the line. The "solid South" supported Tilden and Hendricks because they were for "solid" honesty and reform in the adminis ration of governmental affairs. I again cordially and heartily second the nomination of Thomas A. Hendricks for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Murderous Black Fiends.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 10.—It is reported here to-night that ten negroes, who murdered a white man named Allen and wounded another named Baker, at Londonsville, Abbeville county, and who were discovered to be engaged in a plot to murder the white men and capture the women, were taken from the sheriff's *posse* and lynched by Georgians. Thirteen negroes were arrested on warrants issued by a trial justice, and owing to threats of lynching they were sent under strong guard to jail at Anderson, in the adjoining county, for safe keeping. It is supposed that while *en route* they were seized by Georgians who came across the Savannah river and summarily dealt with. No details. Excitement great.

Later.—They were not lynched, but were safely jailed.

CONGRESS.

GRANT REBUKED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The President transmitted Senator Sherman's communication, with the testimony taken in relation to the Louisiana Presidential election, to the House, without any suggestions or recommendations. The reading was demanded by the Republicans and resisted by the Democrats. The Speaker finally decided that it should be read, which was accordingly done.

But here comes the slap, given by Mr. Wood, of New York, who in the following remarks dealt the Chief Magistrate of the nation a merited rebuke. He said:

"It was extraordinary and unprecedented, but this was a marvelous and extraordinary time. The President had had the experience which nearly eight years of service had given him, and that experience of itself should have given him a knowledge not only of the theory but of the practice of the Government and its officers; and yet the President had seen proper to send to the House this unauthorized communication from persons clothed with no official position in the premises. The President by giving to it his official sanction and by transmitting it to the House made it one of the records of the Government. He (Wood) could conceive of but one object which the President could have had in transmitting it, and that was the incidental one of suggesting that the House was clothed with authority to institute a careful inquiry into the election of the President. In advance of the regular presentation of that great subject, the President told the House by this procedure that the House is authorized to institute an inquiry as to the correctness and integrity of the certificates of election. The exception which he (Wood) took to it was that the President should have transmitted in such an unauthorized way—an unauthorized document of a mere partisan and *ex parte* character, and his first impulse had been to move that the communication be returned to the President. If he had followed the indignation which rose in his heart when the document was presented to the House, he would have made such a proposition, but he should not now do so. He should simply move that the message of the President, with accompanying documents, be laid on the table. [Applause.]

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said that his side of the House desired to have some debate on the subject.

The motion, however, was not debateable and it was adopted—yeas 153, nays 90, a strict party vote.

In the Senate, Mr. Withers modified his resolution, after considerable debate, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be and he is hereby requested to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether troops of the United States were stationed at the city of Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, on the 7th of November, 1876, the day of the general election; if so under what authority and for what purpose.

Running debate followed covering the whole field of alleged Southern outrages. The resolution as modified was agreed to without division.

The President's message, with Sherman's report was received.

The motion to print was referred to the committee on printing.

Nominations—Frank Morey, appraiser of merchandise; Calvin J. Cowles, assayer of mint, Charlotte, N. C.; Isaac N. Osborn, collector of Customs, Pearl River District; M. F. Bazane, assayer of mint, New Orleans; Samuel Weeks, melter; Powers, collector second Mississippi district; Brewster, third Texas district; White, third Virginia district.

State Legislature.

Compiled from the Raleigh Observer.

In SENATE, Monday 4th inst., a message was received from the House transmitting a resolution requesting the representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to have the law regulating banking and currency so amended as to prevent national banks from taking more than eight per cent. interest, and asking the concurrence of the Senate. Referred to committee on Banks and Banking.

Resolutions were introduced looking to the vigorous prosecution and early completion of the Western N. C. Railroad to Ducktown and Paint Rock, by convict labor; enquiring into the expense of supporting convicts, the number and salaries of officers of penitentiary, &c. Placed on calendar.

Resolution instructing Representatives of this State in Congress to exert themselves to secure an appropriation to rebuild the court-houses in Jones, Guilford, Davidson and Pasquotank counties, and the jails of Haywood and Watauga, destroyed by the Federal troops, was passed.

In HOUSE, resolution in relation to the revenue laws of the United States, requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State to use their efforts to have the same modified. Passed second and third reading and ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Senate resolution of instruction to members of Congress in relation to Revenue Laws of the United States, passed second and third readings and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

S. R. in relation to the printing of the amended Constitution, passed its second reading, and there being no objection was placed upon its third reading for final passage.

Mr. Purnell moved to lay the resolution upon the table.

In SENATE, Tuesday, 5th, a bill was passed to pay all men who lost both eyes in the Confederate service $50 each. The vote was, yeas 30, nays 8.

Message from the House, transmitting the following resolutions, which were disposed of as follows:

Resolution relative to raising a joint committee of five to revise the printed copy of the amended Constitution, in order to have it corrected, was adopted under a suspension of the rules; and the President appointed Messrs. Robbins and Wilson as the Senate branch of said committee.

Resolution proposing to raise a joint committee of five to investigate the affairs of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

In HOUSE, the bill to restore gold and silver as a legal tender was taken up and passed its second reading, and, on motion of Mr. Carter, the rules were suspended and the bill put upon its third and final reading. Bill passed third reading and ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Carter took the floor in advocacy of this bill. His main purpose in its introduction was to relieve the debtor class by inviting silver into the State. It was well known that Congress had attempted to strike it down, and the result was that it was going to those countries where it could be more profitably employed. If we dignify it in North Carolina it will come here and contribute much to help our people pay their just obligations. He thought the law of Congress unconstitutional—that the States have control of the whole question, and that North Carolina ought to assert her dignity and rights in the premises. It would result in good to the country.

Mr. Staples introduced a resolution of inquiry concerning banks, which, under a suspension of the rules, was adopted.

Bill to prevent malicious mischief to personal property was taken up and passed its second reading, and under suspension of the rules was put upon its final passage. Bill passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Bill to amend subdivision 24, section 8, chap. 27, Battle's Revisal, regarding the maintenance of the poor.

Upon this bill the Judiciary committee offered a substitute recommending the passage of the substitute, which provides for prohibiting the hiring out at public outcry or privately any white person to a colored person or hiring or letting out of any poor person at public outcry. The substitute was placed upon its second reading, and Mr. Staples called for the yeas and nays.

After a very spirited discussion the bill was put upon its passage on its second reading and passed by the following vote: yeas 73, nays 22.

Mr. Staples moved to postpone further action on the bill till Friday, at 12 M, and that it be printed, which motion prevailed.

In SENATE, Wednesday, 6th, a bill was introduced to regulate the practice of dentistry in North Carolina. Referred.

Bill to protect birds. Judiciary.

Bill to commute and settle the State debt. Referred to joint committee on State debt.

Resolution requiring clerks of Courts to report to the Public Treasurer the amounts of fines and forfeitures, for the past four years, was amended by the committee and passed its readings.

Resolution in regard to the oppressiveness of the revenue laws, and urging our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their efforts to secure a modification of these laws, came up and was passed.

In HOUSE, a resolution was introduced to require the President of the Western N. C. Railroad to report the progress of the claim against G W Swepson. Placed on the calendar.

By Mr. Vaughn, a bill prescribing the duty of the clerk of the Supreme Court in certain cases. Judiciary.

The bill to prevent attempts to burn dwellings and other houses was taken up as the special order of the hour. The bill passed its readings and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Henderson the rules were suspended and Senate bill to amend the act amendatory of the act to incorporate the Dan River Navigation Company was taken up and, passed its several readings and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

From the Raleigh News.

In SENATE, Thursday, 7th, a message was received from the House announcing that it had passed bills to prevent the malicious injury of personal property; and also to make gold and silver a legal tender.

The resolution of Mr. Troy, introduced yesterday, authorizing the confinement in the penitentiary of criminals sentenced for one year, came up on its third reading as unfinished business. [The bill provides that until there shall be 450 prisoners confined in the penitentiary, the Board of Directors of that institution shall be required to receive all convicts sentenced for one year or more.]

Mr. Troy offered an amendment making the resolution as stated above, striking out all reference to the Western North Carolina Railroad and to the farming out of convicts. Adopted.

The question recurred upon the bill on its final reading, and it passed, ayes 38, noes 1. The bill was ordered to be immediately engrossed and sent to the House.

The bill of Mr. Justice to make embezzlement of county funds a felony punishable the same as larceny came up at 12 m.

The committee to which the bill was referred, reported a substitute making embezzlement of the funds of counties, cities incorporated towns, or penal, charitable or educational institutions, punishable, &c.

The bill as amended was passed.

Upon motion of Mr. Graham the rules were suspended, and the Senate took up the House bill to provide for extending the time for the registration of grants, deeds and conveyances of the substitute which passed its second reading yesterday, was put upon its third reading. [It provides that any instrument of writing required to be registered within a certain time, but which has not been registered, may be registered at any time within two years after the passage of this bill, provided that this act shall not apply to deeds of trust, mortgage or marriage settlements.]

An amendment striking out the proviso offered by the committee, was adopted.

The bill passed its final reading.

On motion of Mr. Rose, the rules were suspended and bill to require penitentiary authorities to receive convicts who have been sentenced for a term of one year or more, was taken up, passed its several readings and ordered to be enrolled for ratification.

From the Raleigh Observer.

In SENATE, Friday, 8th, a resolution of inquiry of the W. N. C. R. R. Company as to the progress of the collection of claims against G. W. Swepson and M. S. Littlefield.

By Mr. Dortch, a bill to secure the better protection of human life. [This bill provides for a sufficient number of doors opening outward from all places of amusement so as to provide for the ready egress of all persons, in case of fire or other accident. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mebane, col.: Bill concerning paupers in the State. (Provides that all paupers shall be sent to the county poor house and maintained at expense of county, and prohibits the hiring or letting out of either white or colored paupers. Referred as above.

On motion of Mr. Scales, the rules were suspended and the bill for the relief of the various Sheriffs and Tax-Collectors of the State, was taken up, amended, and passed its third reading.

Resolution introduced by Mr. Parrish, protesting against federal military interference in the affairs of South Carolina, and praising the conduct of Wade Hampton and the people of that State.

Bill entitled an act to give mechanics sixty days in which to file their liens.

A bill for the general relief of Sheriffs and tax collectors, extending the time for them to collect arrearages of taxes for 1872-'73-'74-'75 and '76, to be applicable to all Sheriffs and tax collectors who have settled the State and county taxes. Bill includes all who shall hereafter settle the taxes of 1876, and passed its third and final reading.

In SENATE, Saturday, Dec. 9.—Mr. Cunningham presented a petition from the Hon. Josiah Turner, relating to peculation and fraud by certain railroad corporations in this State, which was read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Bill for the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors of the State, referred to committee on finance.

Resolution of protest in relation to President Grant sending troops to the Southern States to interfere with elections, referred to the judiciary committee.

The following bills came up and were indefinitely postponed.

Bill to change the time of closing the polls on election day.

Bill to amend section 2 of chapter 18 of Battle's Revisal, relating to summons.

Bill to amend sections 49, 51, 55 and 70 of chapter 68 of Battle's Revisal. Bill to amend sections 112 of chapter 63 of Battle's Revisal, relating to the service of summons in Justices' Courts.

Bills and Resolutions which passed third reading.

Bill to prevent and punish attempts to burn dwellings or other out-houses.

Resolution of instruction to the Representatives of this State in Congress to exert themselves to procure such amendments to the law regulating the currency so that national banks will be effectually prohibited from taking more than 8 per cent interest.

Bill to amend section 252 of chapter 17 of Battle's Revisal relating to the indexing of dockets. [This bill proposes to make the index full and complete.]

Mr. Purnell, for joint select committee on revision of the amended constitution, reported their duty performed and submitted a resolution providing for the printing of 250 of the same for the use of the General Assembly, and that the amended constitution be printed with and made part of the laws of 1876-'77. The resolution was adopted and ordered engrossed and transmitted to the Senate.

Bill to restore to the State its representation in the Western N. C. R. R. Referred to the committe on internal improvements and ordered printed.

Mr. Williamson, colored: Resolution of instruction to members of Congress from North Carolina to use their influence to secure the passage of a law setting aside three or more territories west of the Mississippi river for the colonization of the negroes of the South. Placed on the calendar.

Passage of Bills.

Under a suspension of the rules the following bills were taken up and passed their second and third readings and were ordered to be engrossed and transmitted to the Senate.

H. B. No. 111, to amend chapter 87 section 40 Battle's Revisal.

H. B. to amend section 32 chapter 116 Battle's Revisal for the relief of stock raisers of Western North Carolina.

H. B. to amend chapters 83 section 4 Battle's Revisal.

H. B. in relation to printing 250 copies of the amended constitution.

H. B. 86 to amend section 23 chapter 105 Battle's Revisal.

H. B. 115. Bill to lay off and establish a turnpike road in the counties of Caldwell, Burke McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey, and to permit the working of convicts in the jails of said counties.

H. B. 103, to amend sub-division 24, section 8, chapter 27 of Battle's Revisal in relation to the maintenance of the paupers of several counties, to prevent hiring out, was taken up, and after considerable discussion referred to Judiciary Committee.

North Carolina Conference M. E. Church South.

The Annual Conference of this body has closed its session.

The attendance was very large and much business was transacted.

In addition to the usual exercises the Bishop preached a thanksgiving sermon on Thursday to an immense crowd; a concert was given by the young ladies of the College on Friday evening; the Methodist Sabbath School gave a concert Friday night; on Saturday addresses on religious education were delivered by Rev W S Black and Hon F C Robbins.

The following are the appointments for 1877:

RALEIGH DISTRICT.
N H D WILSON, P E.

Raleigh—Edenton St—L S Burkhead
Person St—S D Norman.
Cary—W M Jordan.
Rolleyville—L J Holden.
Smithfield—R M Brown.
{ Tar River—R S Webb.
{ Yanceyville Mission—M J Hunt.
Louisburg—F L Reid.
Oxford Circuit—J T Gibbs.
Granville—J E Thompson.
Henderson—J P Moore.
Nashville—T B Reeks.
Editor Christian Advocate—J B Bobbitt.

HILLSBORO DISTRICT.
L L HENDREN, P E.

Hillsboro—J H Wheeler.
Durham—W H Call.
Alamance—R F Bumpass.
Chapel Hill and Haw River—J J Renn.
Pittsboro—W H Moore.
Yanceyville—L H Gibbons.
Deep River—J F Craven.
" " T C Moses, Superintendent.
Leesburg—T J Gattis.
Person—H H Gibbons.
Orange—J B Martin.
A W Mangum, Professor in Univesity of N C.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT.
M L WOOD, P E.

Greensboro—S D Adams.
North Guilford—J W Louis.
South Guilford—J R Scroggs.
{ Thomasville and High Point—P L Herman.
{ Trinity—B Craven.
Davidson—C H Phillips.
Randolph—T P England.
Forsyth—S H Helsabeck.
Winston—P J Carroway.
Stokes—E J Endaily.
Madison—L E Stacey.
Wentworth—V A Sharpe.
B Craven, President of Trinity College.
J B Cunninggim, Agent of Conference Colleges.

SALISBURY DISTRICT.
D R BRUTON, P E.

Salisbury—W C Gannon.
Salisbury Circuit—R T N Stephenson.
Mooresville—T L Triplett.
Statesville—T A Coon.
Statesville Circuit—To be supplied.
Mocksville—T A Boon.
Davie—W C Wilson.
Iredell—Joseph Wheeler.
Alexander—H F Wiley.
Wilkes—Edward Howland.
Yadkinville—S C Peeler.
{ Mt Airy—James Wilson.
{ Sauratown Mission—W B Manes.
Surry—W S Creasy.
Blue Ridge Mission—A M Long.

SHELBY DISTRICT.
R G BARRETT, P E.

Shelby—H T Hudson.
Shelby Circuit J W North.
Cleveland—J D Carpenter.
{ Rutherforton—G F Round.
{ Columbus Mission—J B Carpenter.
Marion—C A Gault.
Upper Broad River Mission—N G Whittington.
Morganton Supplied by B F Dixon.
Morganton Circuit—P F W Stancy.
Caldwell—Lemon Shell, J C Crisp, superintendent.
Lenoir Station—W M Roby.
Happy Home—J S Erwin.
Newton—J C Hartsell.
Rock Spring—G W Ivy.
South Fork—C M Anderson.
Dallas—J W Puett.
Lincolnton—J T Harris.
W M Roby, President Davenport Female College.

CHARLOTTE DISTRICT.
W H BOBBITT, P E.

Charlotte—Tryon St—A A Boshammer.
Carraway Mission—To be supplied.
South Charlotte—Z Rush.
Pineville—W D Lee.
Pleasant Grove—M C Thomas.
Monroe Station—O J Brent.
Monroe Circuit—M H Hoyle.
Concord—H P Cole.
Concord Circuit—J C Thomas.
Mt Pleasant—A D Betts.
{ Albemarle—T P Ricaud.
{ Stanley—Miles Foy.
Ansonville—T H Edwards.
Wadesboro—T W Guthrie.
Wadesboro Circuit—J H Gwinn.
Lilesville—C M Pepper.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.
J S NELSON, P E.

Fayetteville—L W Crawford.
Cumberland—J W Avent.
{ Robinson—I T Wyche.
{ Drowing Creek—W S Chaffin.
Louisburg—B C Phillips.
Rockingham—J W Jenkins.
Pee Dee—W V Sherrill, W B Doub.
Uwharrie—B R Hall.
Montgomery—J F Kenan.
Carthage—John Tillett.
Jonesboro—S V Hoyl.
" Gaston Farris, superintendent.
Buckhorn—P Greening.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.
W S BLACK, P E.

Wilmington—Front St—J E Mann.
Fifth St—J M Rhodes.
Topsail—J B Bailey.
Kenansville—T W Smith.
Magnolia—J F Heitman.
Clinton—J B Alford.
{ Cokesbury—M W Boyles.
{ Coharrie Mission—F A Bishop.
Bladen—J Sandford.
Elizabeth—D May.
Whiteville—J F Lyon.
Waccamaw—To be supplied by T J Browning.
Smithville—J W Randle.
Onslow—G W Kardison.

NEWBERN DISTRICT.
E A YATES, P E.

Newbern—J R Brooks.
Goldsboro—J T Bagwell.
Wilson—R A Willis.
Wayne—F H Wood.
Mt Olive—W H Watkins.
Kinston—C C Dodson.
Snow Hill—J P Simpson.
Neuse—J J Carden.
{ Lenoir—J N Andrews.
{ Swift Creek—To be supplied.
{ Craven—D Culbreth.
{ Jones—J Johnston.
Beaufort—A R Raper.
Carteret—N M Jurney.
Straits—N A Hooker.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.
WM CROSS, P E.

Washington and Greenville—B B Culbreth.
Warrenton—T L Hoyle.
Warren—J R Griffith.
Littleton—R O Burton.
Halifax—J W Wheeler.
Tarboro—W S Roane.
Edgecombe—F D Swindell.
{ Edgecombe Mission—To be supplied.
{ Williamston—L L Nash.
Plymouth and Jamesville—S M Davis.
Columbia—James Mahoney.
Bath—J L Lumley.
Mattamuskeet—J D Buie, J H Hill, Superintendent.
Portsmouth and Ocracoke—J C Smith.
Cape Hatteras—N S Norton.
Samuel Leard, transferred to S. C. Conference.
Next Conference to be held at Salisbury.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Interest charged on all accounts, after thirty days.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddall's Store. V. O. THOMPSON, N. G.
J. H. MASTEN, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F.
Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above.
J. G. SIDES, C. P.
C. E. CRIST, Scribe.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Meets every Wednesday night, in same hall as Odd Fellows, at 8 o'clock. R. A. HAMILTON, C. C.
JNO. H. SHULTZ, K. of R. & S.

WINSTON CHAPTER, No. 24, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.
Meets in the Masonic Hall in Winston, first and third Friday nights in each month.
H. T. BAHNSON, High Priest.
C. S. HAUSER, Secretary.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 6 o'clock, a. m., to 6, p. m., during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be opened on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro' to Salem, closes every day, except Sunday, at 6, a. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 8 15, p. m.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL, via Old Town, Bethania Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6.30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7, p. m.

MADISON MAIL, via Sedge Garden, Germanton, Walnut Cove and Saurstown: Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 30, a. m.—due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE MAIL, via Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek; closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.30 a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FELTON MAIL, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Kltaville; closes every Friday at 6.30, a.m., due every Saturday by 3, p. m.

RICHMOND HILL MAIL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend; closes every Friday at 6½ a. m., due every Saturday by 2, p. m. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Mr. J. E. MICKEY has the largest stock of **Cooking** and **Heating Stoves** ever brought to this market. **Stove Pipe, Stove Fixtures, Tin Wares, Wagons, Leather, &c.**, at the
BIG COFFEE POT.

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY has just returned from Philadelphia and New York with a fine stock of **Millinery Goods** and **Notions.**

NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES put up in neat and fancy Boxes, with and without Initials. These Goods are very fine and selling fast. Come before the stock is broken.

SKATING all the rage for the past week.

WEATHER, very cold Saturday, Sunday and Monday, but now has moderated considerably.

TURKEYS had better roost high—Christmas is coming!

MUCH of our space this week is occupied by the President's Message. Read it by all means.

MONDAY morning dawned dark and gloomy, with the ground covered with sleet.

THE colored public school of this district numbers 100 scholars.

SHOATS for stabling purpose are offered in our market at 7 and 8 cents per pound.

THE Christmas Entertainment of Salem Female Academy will be held on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

REV. SIDNEY CONRAD delivered a very interesting discourse in the Baptist Church, on last Thursday evening.

MEASLES are raging to a considerable extent in the South Fork Settlement, both among the young and old.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH has a new bell, which sounded its calling notes for the first time on Thursday evening last.

REV. Mr. MARTIN, from Danville, delivered a very eloquent sermon in the Presbyterian Church, Sunday.

IT is rumored that several illicit distilleries were seized by Revenue officers in the upper portion of this and adjoining counties.

GUESS our Grocery men are doing a good business in the molasses trade, as the season for Christmas cake baking is fast approaching.

JUDGING from the number of marriage license issued for November, the splicing business must be brisk.

WE had the pleasure a few days since to take by the hand our old friend Mr. Waller, from Richmond, who will make his future residence at Wilson's Hotel.

REV. P. J. CARRAWAY has been appointed for the Winston District, by the M. E. Conference, recently assembled at Greensboro. For other appointments see another column.

THE ICE CROP this season is unusually fine, being on an average over 6 inches thick.—Nearly 2,000 loads of this luxury were packed away in Salem and Winston.

CHURCH CONSECRATION.—The New Moravian Church, known as EDEN, will be consecrated, according to the rites of the Moravian Church, on Sunday the 24th instant. Services to commence at 11 o'clock.

SEVERAL of our citizens are busily engaged in digging ice-houses, hoping to fill before the freeze is entirely gone. If you don't succeed, gentlemen, never fear, there will be plenty of chances yet, as the winter is not half gone.

WE inadvertently omitted to notice that R. L. Patterson, Esq., has resigned the mayoralty of this place, and A. Fogle, Esq., has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

D. P. Mast, Esq., Mayor of Winston, resigned his office, and Mr. A. B. Gorrell takes his place.

Notice.—Application will be made to the General Assembly, now in session, for Amendments to the Act of Incorporation, (or Charter) of the town of Salem, by
AUGUSTUS FOGLE, *Mayor.*
Salem, N. C. Nov. 25th, 1876.

REV. ALFRED JONES of Danville, Va., Agent for the Southern Quaker Association, of North Carolina and Virginia, was in town last week, inspecting the condition of the colored public school, which we learn proved very satisfactory in every respect.

NOW is the time to advertise your Christmas Goods, all ye dealers; for no matter how hard the times may be, the prospects for a brighter future should encourage everybody to lay in an ample supply of Holiday Goods.

WE think it deserving of notice, being contrary to the way generally pursued, that a resident of this place erected a stove pipe in *five minutes* the other day, and that too, without the use of the usual exclamations.

WONDER if some of our young men have not experienced a pretty cold time on the last two succeeding Sunday afternoons, with the thermometer at 14 degrees, standing on the corners and waiting patiently for the appearance of the *girls?*

AT a regular meeting of the Salem Literary Society, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the three gentlemen, Messrs. R. L. Patterson, D. P. Mast and Dr. T. F. Keehln, who acted as Judges, during debate, at their recent Entertainment. A deputation composed of the four contestants was selected to wait upon the above named gentlemen, and present the vote of the Society.

WHAT a pleasant sensation must have been experienced by a number of our citizens, while going to their several places of business on Monday morning, in the best of spirits, after a quiet Sabbath's rest, their minds wandering perhaps, into the circle of high and noble thoughts, when, all of a sudden their reverie is interrupted—and without a moments reflection they find themselves in a sitting posture, gazing with mute admiration at the heavens, and suddenly remembering that the pavement beneath them is covered with an icy surface.

HARD TO BEAT—Mr. Wm. Jarvis, near Clemmonsville, Davidson county, slaughtered 7 hogs, 7 months and 22 days old, of the Chester and China breed mixed. They averaged 270¾ pounds each, their respective weights were as follows: 292, 286, 272, 268, 263, 259 and 253. Total, 1,893.

MORE LARGE PORKERS.—J. E. Mickey, of "Big Coffee Pot" notoriety, has also grown some big hogs, which he killed last week, weighing respectively, 490, 385, 368, 366.—Total 1,609.

MR. C. A. WINKLER, of this place, raised also 4 very fine porkers, weighing 350, 360, 366 and 416½ pounds each.

THE GOOSE BONE.—A study of this year's goose-bone indicates that the weather for December will be cloudy and gloomy, probably with much rain and snow, not very cold, but withal a very disagreeable month. About the last of December we shall have some very cold weather, which will continue to grow colder as January advances. The month of January will be a cold one throughout, with some very severe weather during the last month. On the prophecy of the goose-bone it may be predicted that about the last of January we will have the coldest weather experienced for a number of years. February will be more pleasant and spring-like, betokening an early return of the flowers. During the last of the month, however, there will be a few cold days, but no severe weather.

Surry Items.

From the Mt. Airy Watchman.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.—John Cubbage, an employee traveling with show which exhibited in this place a few weeks ago, was arrested yesterday for stealing a pair of shoes belonging to Rev. W. S. Creasy. Cubbage was taken before W. R. Bray, Esq., who in default of $200 bail, committed him to jail.

A cutting affray occurred in Grayson county Va., near Independence, Monday last, between a Mr. Crouse, of Alleghany county, N. C., and Mr. John Jennings, of Grayson, in which Jennings stabbed Crouse in the left breast which is thought will prove fatal.

The Rev. Darius Rawly, formerly of this State and a native of Rockingham county, died at his residence at Lone Oak, Hunt County, Texas, on the 23rd of November, in the 63 year of his age. He was a brother of Rev. Wm. Rawley, of Surry county.

Major Robert Atkinson will commence the survey and location on the 1st of January of the Mt. Airy N. G. R. R. Co., from that place to Greensboro in good earnest.

Kernersville Letter.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Some time ago I met a gentleman who remarked to me, "I passed through Kernersville and was very much surprised indeed." "Why so?" I said. He replied, "I had no idea it was so large a place." "Well, what did you expect to find," I inquired. "A dwelling, a Store and a Blacksmith Shop," he answered. "Oh," I said, "your geography is very much at fault. We could do better than that 40 years ago, when we were only the *Cross-Roads*, when Dunn & Bland's tri-weekly stages, with Levy Rominger, now of Hope, Indiana, for driver, passed through from Salem to Greensboro. No, no, we have got somewhat ahead of that, and hope to still do better in the future." "But," said he "is not your land very poor? It *looks* so to me."—"Well," I said, a lady friend of mine used to say there was nothing in *looks*, it was all in the behavior. So it is with our land, and it produces *better* than it *looks* for, and only needs the right kind of attention to make farming a success." Whether I converted him to my theory is doubtful.

But I am going to tell something I received from a friend,—which I think is reliable, and any one disposed to doubt, may satisfy himself by making inquiry: Six years ago, a renter bought some land, about three miles from Kernersville, for which he was to pay thirteen hundred and fifty dollars; and he bought another small tract for one hundred and fifty-seven dollars, making his entire indebtedness fifteen hundred and seven dollars ($1507), and fifty dollars was the first payment he could make on it. At this time, I am informed, he has paid it all up but two hundred dollars, and has tobacco enough unsold in his barns to pay the last cent. He made it all out of the ground; supported his family and paid his interest and taxes. Now take any other business, or go to any other place, under similar circumstances, and how much better could a person do, and it shows conclusively that farming if rightly pursued, *does pay*, even in this *poor country*.

By the way, the other morning I heard your neighbor, Elder William Turner, preaching one of his chimney-corner sermons, sitting near the stove in Mr. J. E. Mickey's "Big Coffee Pot" establishment, in Salem. He was talking to some young colored men who had come in there to warm, and this is what he said: "Boy's, don't use tobacco, don't drink liquor, don't go into bad company, and work every day at some price. If you can't get a big price, take less, but earn something, and your pockets will always be full of money, and you will have as many friends as you will want." And when he got through one darkey gave an approving nod and answered, "Jess so."

The foregoing reminds me of a scene I witnessed when I lived in Salisbury, in the "Old Carolinian Office," then run by Austin & Fisher. "Uncle" Joe Bruner, the present Senior of the *Watchman*, (and a better hearted man never lived,) was our foreman. One day a man came into the office with a pitiful tale of distress, and Uncle Joe took up a collection among the hands, giving liberally himself, and sent the scamp away rejoicing to the grog-shop, to get gloriously drunk before night. In about twelve months thereafter, who should come into the office one day but the same man with the same "old story over" again. Uncle Joe tackled him at once, and set before him in a solemn and impressive manner his derelictions and short comings, and the sad results awaiting him, if he continued in his wild ways. Everything was impressively still in the office, not the click of a type was heard, and uncle Joe felt that he was making an impression on his hearer,—in fact, some one said that they saw the tears gathering in the poor fellows eyes, and the melting mood seemed to creep over all of us; and when he finished the fellow looked up and said, "*Is that all the speech?*" Uncle Joe said afterwards that he was satisfied of one *thing*, that preaching was not his forte.

C. L. R.
Kernersville, N. C., Dec. 10, 1876.

[Correspondence.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On Sunday, the 3rd inst., I had the pleasure of hearing Bishop E. A. deSchweinitz preach a most excellent sermon at Friedberg Church, from John 1st chapter, 9th verse: "That was the true light that lighteth every man which cometh into the world."

The services were opened by reading of the litany. I think the Bishop done his subject full justice, and judging from the clearness of his voice, his health is much improved. I hope it will be permanent.

It was announced by the pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Smith, that the Public school at Friedberg would open on Monday, the 4th, Mr. John Snyder being the teacher. I hope he will have success with his school.

On the night of the 29th Nov., Master John, son of Traugott Spaugh, was taken with the measles, and has been very ill, but is now improving.

We regret to learn, since the above was written, that the disease is making its appearance in several families.

One day last week, Mr. Ransom Sink lost a very fine young horse, which was well and lively on the previous evening, but was found next morning nearly dead. Mr. S. upon examination found the lungs and other vital parts diseased.

Also a few nights before, Mr. Allen Craver lost, with the same disease, a fine young horse which was found dead in the stable. It seems that the disease kills them instantly and generally overtakes them at night. I hope it will not become epidemic and cause the loss of more stock, though I hear of others being sick.

J. W. G.
Flat Rock, Dec. 7, 1876.

News of the Week.

STATE NEWS.

Blackwell & Co., the Durham tobacconists, closed their packing department last week till the 1st of January. About 150 hands are thrown out of employment.

There are nine ministers of the Gospel and four schools in Lenoir.

Judge Pearson has closed his law school at Richmond Hill till the opening of the spring term.

Diphtheria is beginning its fearful ravages in Wake. Oscar Page is very sick, his wife died on Friday, and three of his children were lying as corpses at one time in his house.

Judge Buxton, holding court at Statesville, has sentenced Wm. Meisimer, the Rowan murderer, to be hanged on the 22d inst.

Pork is selling for 6½ and 7½ cents, and plenty of it, in Salisbury.

Measles are prevailing to a considerable extent in Salisbury.

The *News* says: A knowing one said of old Curtis H., accidental Governor, that he "was looking to the future in this thing, expecting Faircloth's support for new honors when his present term in Congress expires." "Oh, yes," was the response, "by granny, "he's always looking ahead and that's the cause of his luck. When he ain't fishing he is mending his net."

"Keep a reliable friend always at hand," such Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has eminently proven itself to be. Thousands of testimonials. Try it. Price, 25 cents.

A Horrible Calamity.

BROOKLYN, New York, Dec. 6.—A fire broke out last night on the stage of the Brooklyn Theatre during the performance of "Two Orphans." M. Studley, who played the part of "Jacque," made an effort to calm the excited audience. He stepped to the footlights and said: "There is no trouble here; there is no fire. Ladies and gentlemen, keep your seats." Many resumed their seats, but only for a few seconds. The flames spread rapidly and the theatre was soon enveloped in flames. Miss Kate Claxton and Mrs. Farren showed great self-possession and remained upon the stage till the scenery at the left was completely licked up, and then rushed out in stage costume, saving only the dresses they were. The panic became general before the actors left the stage. The audience rushed for the doors. Women fainted in the aisles, and the aisles were blocked, and many thrown down and trampled on. The ushers and police made every effort to induce the people to retire in good order without effect. The heat was intense, and many fell helpless to the floor. The loss of life is appalling. Bodies were found this morning in heaps within four feet of the door. It is supposed they went down when the lobbies fell. 284 bodies have been recovered, 30 of which were unrecognizable.

Magazine Notice.

The January number of PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, *that paragon of lady's books*, is out in advance, and is, we think, the most superb we have ever seen.—There are two beautiful steel engravings, one of a little girl and water lillies; the other "The Wanderer," illustrating a story by Frank Lee Benedict. The mammoth colored fashion-plate is unusually elegant; it is a picture as well as a fashion-plate. In all, there are some thirty fashion-plates in the number. But the great feature is a magnificent colored pattern of a new kind of fancy work, "Ribbon Embroidery," which every lady will be wild to learn, and which is, besides, the most costly ever seen in any magazine The stories are even better than usual, and no lady's book has such writers as "Peterson." *This magazine is cheaper than ever for 1877.*—Single copies are two dollars a year, but five copies are sent for $8.00 with an extra copy to the person getting up the club, or six copies for $9.60, with both an extra copy, and the large-sized steel engraving, "Cornwallis' Surrender." All are postage free *For larger clubs the prices are even lower.* Specimens are sent, gratis, to those wishing to get up clubs. "Peterson" is emphatically the magazine for the times. Address CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DIED,

In this place, on the 11th inst., an infant son of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wurreseke.

BOHEMIAN
GLASS WARE.

JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GLASS-WARE, selected from the stock which received the highest award at the
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION
AT PHILADELPHIA.
CLEMENS RASCH, Manufacturer,
Ulrichsthal and Meistersdorf,
Bohemia.

These goods together with some other Fancy Wares and LADIES FINE WORK BASKETS, &c., will be kept on sale at my residence 2 doors below the Bank, Main Street, Salem, N. C.
The public is cordially invited to call and examine. J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 14, 1876.

1876.
HOLIDAY GOODS
AT THE
Salem Bookstore
AT GREATLY
Reduced Prices.

We would call the attention of our customers and public in general to the fact that they can get more real enjoyment as well as useful information for themselves and their friends, by purchasing their

Christmas Presents
AT THE
BOOK-STORE

In Salem, than anywhere else.

Besides the usual assortment of SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS we have a select lot of JAPANESE GOODS, consisting of *BOXES, CARD RECEIVERS, JEWELRY BOXES & WATCH BOXES.* Call early as the assortment is limited.

Baskets, a fresh supply about the 20th December.

TOY BOOKS, a variety of the most attractive styles.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, at reduced price.

This great book should be in every family. It is a complete edition.

FANCY STATIONERY

Such as PEARL AND IVORY PAPER KNIVES, PAPER WEIGHTS, INKS, INK STANDS, SLATE PENCILS IN BOXES, and a great variety of Paper.

CHROMOS, very beautiful, at from 5 cents to 1 50.

BOX PAPER or PATETERIES at all prices, from 10 cents to 75 cents and $1.

Selections from the latest publications will be on hand about the 20th instant.

OUR ANNUAL CIRCULAR

will be issued about the 20th instant, and will contain a summary of our goods.

Wait and see before you make all your purchases.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a fair share of the Holiday Trade.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Dec. 7th, 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **READY FOR AGENTS—THE**
Centennial Exposition
DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

A GRAPHIC PEN-PICTURE of its HISTORY, GRAND BUILDINGS, WONDERFUL EXHIBITS, CURIOSITIES, GREAT DAYS, etc. PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED, thoroughly popular and very cheap. Is selling IMMENSELY. **5,000 AGENTS wanted.** Send for full particulars. This is THE CHANCE of **100** YEARS to COIN MONEY FAST. Get the ONLY RELIABLE history. HUBBARD BROTHERS, PUB. 733 Sampson, Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION BE NOT DECEIVED by PREMATURE books assuming to be "official," and telling what will happen in AUGUST and SEPTEMBER.

J. & P. COATS
have been awarded a Medal and Diploma at the Centennial Exposition and commended by the Judges for
"SUPERIOR STRENGTH
—AND—
EXCELLENT QUALITY
—OF—
SPOOL COTTON."

SEAL.
A. T. GOSHORN, Director-General
J. R. HAWLEY, President,
ALEX. R. BOTELER, Secretary pro tem.

25 **Extra Fine Mixed Cards,** with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & Co, Nassau, N. Y.

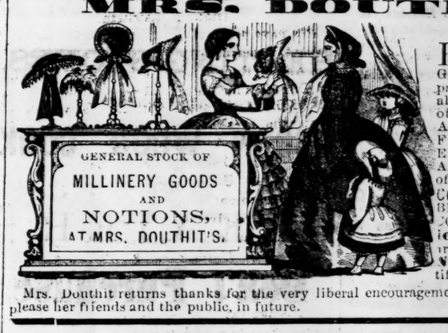
$55 TO **$77** a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKORY Augusta, Maine.

The Little Rock and Fort Smith RAILWAY
—HAS—
FOR SALE
Farming Lands, Grazing Lands, Fruit Lands, Vine-Lands, Coal Lands, Wood Lands, some Prairie Lands, Uplands, and Bottom Lands, on **terms to suit the Purchaser. Six per Cent** interest on deferred payment. **Ten per cent** discount for cash. For full particulars, maps and pamphlets, apply to **W. D. SLACK,** Land Commissioner, Little Rock, Arkansas.

PAPER. A fresh supply of Box paper, of all grades, cheaper than ever, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

D. R. LEAK. **WINSTON** T. A. WILSON.
Marble and Granite Works!
The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class
MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,
Where they are prepared to furnish
MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.
Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the
FINEST STYLE!
NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.
Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold.
Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.
All work warrented. Address
LEAK & WILSON,
June 27, 1876. WINSTON, N. C.

A NEW STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S.



FALL AND WINTER 1876-'77.
HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW FALL AND WINTER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. **NOTIONS, Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry** & **Necklaces,** the latest and most beautiful styles just received.
Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to beable to please her friends and the public, in future. Salem, N. C., October 15th, 1876.

SMITH'S DRUG STORE,
SAMUEL H. SMITH'S DRUG STORE
SAMUEL H. SMITH,
DRUGGIST,
One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s,
WINSTON, N. C.

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of
Pure Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,
Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,
Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,
for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Bickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so libevally bestowed, I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

WINSTON, - N.C.

FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS
THE OLD RELIABLE
BROWN'S WARE HOUSE,
The Proprietors would remind their friends and patrons that they
Defy Competition and all Combinations
That their House is being ENLARGED to accommodate their greatly increased business, giving them a LARGER FLOOR BY 2,000 SQUARE FEET than any house in Winston.—That they will have
Fourteen Large Sky-Lights, with Ten Doors for Unloading.
That their LOT HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and shall be equaled in convenience by none;
Will always gladly welcome you and extend every attention possible, and continue to
Guarantee the Highest Market Prices, Promptness and Accuracy.
Nov. 18, 1875. Your Friends, Truly,
T. J. BROWN & CO.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
Just received the largest
STOCK OF LAMPS
I ever offered. Parties can now get a fine LAMP at manufacturer's prices,
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C. October 16th, 1876.

THE BOOK & STATIONERY BUSINESS OF
E. J. HALE & SON,
17 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK,
Will not be interrupted by the removal of Mr P. M. Hale to Raleigh. Orders from prompt customers solicited, and promptly filled at lowest market rates.
Oct. 1876—46no 3m.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS,
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,
MILL GEARING MADE
Without Patterns
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS
IMPROVED DESIGNS A SPECIALTY.
The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE
TURBINE WATER WHEEL 7000 in use
ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT,
SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

Grape Vines & Peach Trees.
I have on hand a lot of Grape Vines one and two years old, well rooted, of the best varieties, cultivated in this country. Also some thirty varieties of the best improved peaches, which will mature commencing about the 10th of June and continue until the first of October, all of which I will sell very low for cash.
My address is Salem, Forsyth Co., N. C.
My Vineyard and Nurseries are at Arcade Arbor, six miles East of Salem.
Nov. 16—46-3m. R. F. LINVILLE.

CHROMOS Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest small Chromos, at BOOKSTORE.

LAND.
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NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, now in session, for an act to incorporate the Board of Provincial Elders of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church, or Unitas Fratrum.

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1st District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans—Octavius Coke, of Chowan; William C. Mercer, of Currituck.

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4th District—Halifax—*John Bryant. col.*

5th District—Edgecombe—*W. P. Mason, col.*

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8th District—Craven—*George Greene.*

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11th District—Greene & Lenoir—*W. W. Dunn.*

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13th District—Brunswick and Bladen—J. N. Bennett, of Brunswick.

14th District—Sampson—J. L. Stewart.

15th District—Columbus and Robeson—Col. Henry B. Short, of Columbus.

16th District—Cumberland and Harnett—W. C. Troy, of Cumberland.

17th District—Johnson, L. R. Waddell.

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19th District—Warren, *J. W. Thorne.*

20th District—Orange, Person and Caswell, John W. Graham, of Orange; John W. Cunningham, of Person.

31st District—Granville. *Hanson T Hughes, col*

22nd District—Chatham, W. G. Albright.

23rd District—Rockingham, W. N. Mebane.

24th District—Alamance and Guilford—Thos. M. Holt, of Alamance; Junius I Scales, of Guilford.

25th District—Randolph and Moore, M. S. Robbins, of Randolph.

26th District—Richmond and Montgomery, *H. C. Dockery, of Richmond*

27th District—Anson and Union—Ed. H. Liles of Anson.

28th District—Cabarrus and Stanley, L. G. Helig, of Carbarrus.

29th District—Mecklenburg, Thomas J. Moore.

30th District—Rowan and Davie, William H. Crawford, of Rowan.

31st District—Davidson, B. B. Roberts.

32nd District—Stokes and Forsyth, Thomas J. Wilson, of Forsyth.

33rd District—Surry and Radkin, John G. Marler, of Yadkin.

34th District—Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander, Thomas A Nicholson, of Iredell; Tyre York, of Wilkes.

35th District—Alleghany, Ashe ond Watauga, Hervey Bingham, of Watauga.

36th District—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey, G. N. Folk, of Caldwell, C. F. Young, of Yancey.

37th District—Catawba and Lincoln, S. M. Finger, of Catawba.

38th District—Gaston and Cleveland, Robt W. Sandifer, of Gaston.

39th District—Rutherford and Polk, M. H. Justice, of Rutherford.

40th District—Buncombe and Madison, Thos. D. Johnson, of Buncombe.

41st District—Haywood, Henderson and Transylvania, G. S. Ferguson.

42nd District—Jackson, Swain, Macon Cherokee, Clay and Graham, J. L. Robinson, of Macon.

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Onslow, J W Shackelford.
Orange, Calvin E Parrish, J Knox Hughes.
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Union, C Austin.
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Warren, *G H King. D R Johnson.*
Washington, *S L Johnson.*
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Radical members names are printed in *italics.*

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ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to trespass in any way, shape or manner, on or upon the land and premises belonging to the estate of the late Dr. A. T. Zevely, situated in Forsyth county; and are forbidden to cut any trees, or remove any wood, timber, fruit, or anything else, from the said land and premises; hunting and trapping on the lands is also forbidden, under penalty of law.

L. V. BLUM, *Executor.*
Salem, N. C., May 31, 1876. 3m.

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In effect on and after Sunday, Oct. 15th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Charlotte.....	4,55 a. m.
" Airline Junt'n.....	5,20 "
" Salisbury.....	7,35 "
" Greensboro.....	9,55 "
" Danville.....	12,28 p. m.
" Dundee.....	12,76 "
" Burkeville.....	5,05 "
Arrive at Richmond.....	7,43 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond.....	7,50 a. m.
" Burkeville.....	10,46 "
" Dundee.....	2,55 p. m.
" Danville.....	2,59 "
" Greensboro.....	5,40 "
" Salisbury.....	8,15 "
" Air Line Junction.....	10,25 "
Arrive at Charlotte.....	10,37 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	Read up.	Arr. 5,25 p m
Leave Greensboro	10 60 a. m.	"	" 4,15 p m
" Company Shops	11 21 a. m.	"	" 12,30 p m
" Raleigh	2,41 p. m.		Lv. 10,10 a m
Arrive at Goldsboro	5,15 p. m.		

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.
(SALEM BRANCH.)
MAIL.

Leave Greensboro,	6 00 p m
Arrive at Salem	8 15 p m
Leave Salem,	7 03 a m
Arrive at Greensboro,	9 15 a m

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